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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

SOURCE:

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1. Before 1 January 1953, Ch'angchou (N 31-46, E 119-58), Kiangsu was the capital of a special administrative area including Wuchin (N 31-22, E 119-50), Liyang (N 31-26, E 119-31), Chint'an (N 31-45, E 119-35), Chiangyin (N 31-55, E 120-16) and Tanyang (N 31-59, E 119-34) hsien. After 1 January 1953, when the North and South Kiangsu Commissioners' Offices were abolished, the Ch'angchou Special Administrative Area was placed directly under the Kiangsu government.¹
2. The names of some officials in Ch'angchou follow:

Mayor of Ch'angchou, CHU Ko-shen (6175/5514/1957), was dismissed for corruption during the three anti's campaign.

Acting Mayor of Ch'angchou, WU Ming (0702/2494)

Chairman of the Ch'angchou Military Control Commission, WU Chueh (0702/6030)

Director of the Ch'angchou Public Security Bureau, TING Ta (0002/6671)

Chairman of the Ch'angchou Industrial and Commercial Association, CHANG Ying-ch'i (1728/7336/3305)

Ch'angchou Communist Party Committee, WANG Ying (3769/7736) and WANG Yu-chi (3769/7411/4480)

Chairman of the Ch'angchou Democratic League, KU Chiao-jo (7357/4255/5387)

Chairman of the Ch'angchou National Democratic Reconstruction Association, LIU Kuo-chun (0491/0948/6874)
3. Other organizations in Ch'angchou were the Democracy Promotion Association, the Peasant and Labor Democratic Party, the Student Association, the Women's Association, the Youth Corps, the City Committee, the General Labor Union, and the All China Federation of Democratic Youth.

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-2-

4. Before early 1953, when a visitor came to stay in Ch'angchou, he would register at the public security station on the day he arrived by presenting a certificate from the district or hsiang government. In June 1953, however, only those staying more than three days were required to register at the public security station; those staying less than three days made a verbal report to the residents' group leader in the neighborhood in which they were staying. Formerly, a person was required to have guarantors and proper certificates before being permitted to stay at a hotel. In June 1953 a person was admitted immediately if he could produce his employment or union membership card or any other paper that could be used to certify his identity.
5. A report of death or birth was required to be filed at the public security station within 24 hours. A burial certificate was required.
6. Many missionary schools in Ch'angchou, including the Ch'ung Chen (1504/4176) and K'ai Lo (1956/2867) schools, had been taken over by the Communists shortly after they came to power. During the spring of 1952, private schools, including the Ch'angchou Middle School, the Yen Ch'eng (3238/1004) School, and the Cheng Heng (2973/5899) School were also taken over by the Communists. The Wuchin (2976/6651) Hospital was occupied by the Communists in 1953 and renamed the Wuchin Hospital of Ch'angchou. The K'angfu (1660/1788) Hospital, converted by the Communists from the old hsien hospital, used the big building at the opposite side of the old hsien hospital as wards for wounded soldiers.
7. In June streams and creeks in the Ch'angchou area were being dredged in order to improve irrigation.
8. Ch'angchou had a soybean shortage in May 1953. Oil was unavailable at the oil shops. The cooperatives originally sold unlimited quantities of oil to their members, later one pound for each member, then a half pound, and finally four ounces.²
9. The city wall of Ch'angchou had been removed by June 1953; its bricks were used for building houses, public lavatories, and sidewalks. The gutter leading to the new west gate was being filled, and the pond in the park had already been filled. Many of the drains had been cleaned. The sidewalk from Hsien Hsiang K'ou (4905/1574/0656) to Hsiao Nan Men (1420/0589/7024) was paved with cement. The road near Ch'ing Kuo (7230/5470) Alley, the road from the new west gate to Huai Te (2037/1795) Road, and the road leading to the east gate had been widened. New public lavatories had been built to replace the old pits. In the factory area of the south suburbs more than one hundred rooms had been built as quarters for workers.
10. Market prices were controlled by government-owned corporations such as the China Emporium (Chung Kuo Po Ho Kung Szu, 0022/0948/4102/6303/0361/0674), the Piece Goods Company (Hua Sha Pu Kung Szu, 5363/4784/1580/0361/0674), the Salt Company (Chung Yen Kung Szu, 0022/7770/0361/0674), and the Coal Company (Mei Chien Kung Szu, 3561/1696/0361/0674). Commodity prices were relatively stable, but it was very difficult for residents to save money. Except for government officials and the model workers in the factories, most people were finding living difficult; more than a thousand men were unemployed in the city of Ch'angchou. Some of this group had been civil servants or soldiers for the Nationalist Government; but, because of their political background, they could not find work despite their talents and education. The "work-instead of-relief" propaganda forced many jobless men to do hard manual labor such as tearing down the city wall and moving bricks and earth.
11. Working hours for factory workers were reduced to eight hours a day, but actually the workers had to spend more than 10 hours a day in the factory since they were required to attend meetings for study or criticism after work.
12. Many prisoners in the Ch'angchou prison were undergoing reform by labor which included indoor and outdoor labor. The indoor labor group wove socks, twisted ropes, and did other similar tasks. Some of the prisoners in the outdoor labor group went to Changchu (N 31-16, E 119-38) to try to produce crops from barren land.

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25X1A

-3-

25X1A

Comments

1. The provincial government of Kiangsu was established on 1 January 1953.
2. It is unclear for how long a period each ration was intended, possibly one month.

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████████ Comment. Ch'angchou had a very good crop in 1952, and had never in its history had a shortage like this. Residents did not know where the soybeans had been sent.

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